RECIPROCITY

Review of Treaty of 1854 Which Continued in Effect Until 1866.

Annexation Suggestion Subsequent Tariff Relations and General Tariff Conditions Discussed Intelligently—Some Present Conditions Predicted.

be following article was written by Bolles, editor of the New Milford ste, prior to his death several s ago, and was forwarded to the now appears in print for the first —Ed. Farmer.)

O4. A large number of the peo-of New England, Republicans as as Democrats, favor such ararly as regards our trade with Biace the national election with of the sentiment in favor ower tariff has been marked t that the people will insist upon the ft. Either the Republican ito power. Accordingly, we let tariff agitation to occupy most place during the next few and may look for the people to st unusual interest in a sub-intimately connected with their of. That portion of the subject deals with trade arrangements cleared the other British Provinces of comments and a marting and the other British Provinces of England America must, on account of England a few duties on exports and important cleared away to a very marked extent commercial barriers standing between England and France. This important treaty was followed by twenty-seven similar treaties in which all of the States of Europe, except Greece, were interested. Even backward ed in the interest of the spirit present paper I merely attempt forth in as simple and popular as I can important historical and pertinent considerations on our commercial relations

Reciprocity Treaty with Can-1854" included in its provisions ily Canada but also the other Great Britain. It consisted of a articles which provided for mu-rights of fishing in certain Ca-

persunte annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE. in, flour and breadstuffs of al

Animals of all kinds,
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
Cotton-wool, seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, exps.

Poultry, eggs. Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed. Game or marble, in its crude or un-

Butter, cheese and tallow. Lard, horns, manures. Ores of metals of all kinds.

Timber and lumber of all kinds ound, hewed and sawed, unmanufac-ured in whole or in part.

Gypsum, ground or unground.

Hewn or wrought or unwrought

urs or grindstones.

Dystsuffs.

Flax, hemp and tow, unfanufactur
unmanufactured tobacco.

The first thing to be noted as to the he reciprocity treaty is that the de-ire and the demand for it came from anala, that province decidedly tak-ing the initiative, while the attitude of the United States was at first indif-ferent, if not offish. The Canadians were stung by the unjust tariff pol-ley of England toward them and sought relief and additional prosperity ning to secure improved trade relations with the United States whose rapid and remarkable advancement in wealth at once excited the envy of and people just north of the great repub-lic. England had imposed on Canada differential duties which discriminated in favor of the former country and against the United States and contind the unpopular policy until 1845 hen it was deemed best to placete the people by permitting the Canadian Legislature to regulate its own tariff; and, in the exercise of its new privilege, the provincial Parliament in 1847 abolished the differential duties and signification of the same terms as from the same terms as from Breat Britain. Prominent among the causes that induced the British government to change its attitude on the ent to change its attitude on the was fear of the marked tend-in Canada to favor annexation to

o United States. Even after the nsiderable concessions made by Eng-nd discontent was not entirely allayand Lord Elgin, the Governor-Gen-d of Canada from 1847-1854, desiring head off any attempt that might made to obtain annexation and cognizing that through the acquirearbose, put forth a successful and the successful a

wering the duties on American manfactures from 12½ to 7½ per cent.
Ind by raising those on British manfactures from 5 to 7½, the American
sople did not appear to recognize
they had gained enough to be
ctively interested. But the Canadtius desired still less limitation on
and in 1845 their Parniament
the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada
an act providing for reciproc-

attitude of the Americans was differ- what were the conditions preceding ent. They raised the objection, aft- and to a certain connected extent folerwards to become stronger, that the lowing the adoption of the Reciprocity concessions to be granted in return for yielding to Canada's urgent desire for the free admission of certain arti-cles reciprocally. The two countries approached the question of reciprocity from different standpoints, the United States not expecting to gain much from the free exchange of products, certainly not nearly as much as Can-

da would. Various reasons can be cited to show why the people of this country were not eager or anxious for a free ex-change of raw materials with Canada da were demanded by the Demde party in the national platform
de party in the national platform de party in well as Democrats, favor such arangements with our northern neighbor, a fact strikingly exemplified in height, or, at least, to a height that could be burdensomely felt. Indeed, high protective duties were not enforced in the existing tariff. Not only were the recent Presential election (1904) resulted in the choice of a Republican for the Present of the United States, Roosevelt colors of a Republican for the Present of the United States, Roosevelt colors of a Republican of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also as plurality of 92,076 over the commerce of the country was also to the causes of the crisis with the commerce of the country was also to some extent in the United States." Mr. States and to some extent in the United States." Mr. States and to some extent in the United States." In the inquiries which were made as to the causes of the crisis writes Prof. William G. Summer, "the state of the currency was generally the state of the currency was generally to the case of the currency was generally to the case of the currency was generally to the currency was generally to the currency was generally to the curr height, or, at least, to a height that could be burdensomely felt. Indeed, high protective duties were not enthree times as many in 1900. The people felt that they were independent and self-sufficing. At the same time there was little active objection to a free exchange of raw materials under and self-sufficing At the same time there was little active objection to a free exchange of raw materials under reciprocity because the general tender of the time was toward lessening a landscape flooded with sunlight and full of promise. Far more serious was the united States by the adoption of the Walker tariff, which was rather a revenue than a protective tariff; in England by the repeal tive tariff; in England by the repeal that led up to it, agitations developed the compared at length the American tariff of 1858 and found that Canada to pring the pring the pring toward improved the atom of the same time toward improved toward inspected. In the consider some consider some time, and made by report, dated May, 1860, and made by the Treasury of the United States. In this report Mr. Taylor seems to have taken a broad and unprejudiced view, favoring Canada to an extent that led up to it, agitations developed the compared at length the American tariff of 1858 and found that Canada by yield to the urgent demand or will be a political revolution, the licans going out of office and pledged to give tariff reform into power. Accordingly, we of reciprocal concessions greatly augmented the trade between the German mented the trade between the German States. The liberal trend notably widened in 1860 when was negotiated an Anglo-French treaty which by

> "It needs hardly to be said," say Professors Laughlin and Willis in their recently published book, entitled "Reciprocity", "that under these conditions, the prosperity of European trade increased enormously. The commerce of Austria, Belgium, France Holland, Italy and Great Britain grew

creased, according to Mr. David A. Wells, only about 66 per cent." restrictions on the freedom of trade were even enforced between the districts of the same country; from the were even enforced between the distriction of the same country. From the fact of the same country from the fact of the same country from the fact of the olding of the person of the theory and the person of the olding of the person of the theory is the olding of the person of the theory in the country of the olding of the person of the theory is the olding of the person of the theory in the country of the olding of the person of the theory is the olding of the person of the theory in the close of the person of the theory is the person of the olding of the person of the theory is the person of the olding the four years after the test. The unit of the treaty was popular in Canada through the person of the theory is the person of the pers tive. Within the society users the militant tendency grows, although in a milder form. Greater and sterner restrictions are placed upon the personal liberty of the citizen than when there is no war. For instance, he must express opinions and guide his actions in conformity with the controlling feeling of the people with the controlling feeling of the people with the fate of with the fate of the people with the fate of the same language and are the same language and are override wise utilitarian consideration override wise utilitarian consideration of really as the direct cause of the abruments. the Tories during the Revolutionary war or endure indignities and losses at the time of the same ethnical stock, which prediction. He will have to pay higher taxes for the sake of carrying on a war that he may believe to be unjust. Extra revenues must be raised to meet the same sufficiently divergent to heavy expenses of feeding, clothing and equipping large bodies of soldiers friendly relations more or less slow! Extra revenues must be raised to meet heavy expenses of feeding, clothing and equipping large bodies of soldiers in the field. Abnormal duties will be placed on imports. Internal revenue taxes may likewise be levied on bank checks, matches and other things suit-ed to the purpose. Then, after the fighting is over and the need for raising large sums of money is greatly diminished, changes like those which diminished, changes like those which were made after our Civil War may be expected. The burdens on excises will be to a great extent removed but the high tariff on imports will be retained or only a little lessened through the infleunce of manufacturers who by means of this tariff have been enabled to raise prices to domestic consumers to an abnormal extent and who desire to continue advantages unneces-

> rudely interrupted the strong and wide movement toward greater freedom in international trade and substituted the great stress is laid on the claim that

sessed in the preceding peaceful era, are skillfully guided into the wrong

proclamation promulgating the treaty on March 16, 1855, it went into effect.

WORKING OF THE TREATY. between the United States and the British provinces in the first years of the treaty, both imports and exports falling off largely in 1857 and 1858, particularly in the latter year, followed in 1859 by a noteworthy bound toward improved conditions. But the business crisis was merely like a thunder shower which makes his commondate to the interesting the province of which the Americans so bitterly completing. From year to year, as greater revenue was required, a higher tariff was imposed to the increasing disgust of the business crisis was merely like a thunder of the province of the

business crisis and actual warfare, of the treaty itself, bordered on arrothere was a marked increase in the gance in view of the fact that the dutrade between the two countries; and it seems safe to conclude that a large were at least 25 per cent. higher than

can Economic Association.)

Concerning the working of the treaty during its latter years I may fittingly quote from the already mentioned book of Laughlin and Willis as follows:

"During the war, of course, when the productive power of our own country was curtailed, we naturally looked to Canada for supplies, and 1860 and 1861 were the only years in which our between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked between 1860 and 1873 more than 100 try was curtailed, we naturally looked but such facts as have just been to Canada for supplies, and 1860 and countries with nations not having 1861 were the only years in which our prejudice and the self-interest of proposition of the productive power of our own countries. But such facts as have just been to Canada for supplies, and 1860 and countries with nations not having 1861 were the only years in which our prejudice and the self-interest of proposition of the productive power of our own countries. But such facts as have just been to Canada for supplies, and 1860 and countries with nations not having 1861 were the only years in which our prejudice and the self-interest of productive power of our own countries. wells, only about 66 per cent."

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The outlook of the world was widnesself according to the first the treaty, until just at the time the agrees when the agrees about to close. Recovery had already begun before the end of the treaty and self-self with a per-world according to Mr. David According to the streaty until just at the time the agrees when the agrees a bout to close. Re over the border before the duties again became effective. This movement accounts for the abnormal increase in imports in 1865, and particularly in 1866, which fell off as sharply in 1867. gation of the treaty. Indeed, it may

friendly relations more or less slow lows:

person is well the person is well and had not been improved by two wars with her, that of the Revolution and that of 1812, and Canada as a dependence of Great Britain had to share in any dislike that might be manifested to ward the English.

The evidence points to the conclusion that such wages chiefly depend upon the efficiency of the hired toiler and the demand for labor. The people in general, benumbed by the militant influences that have taken from them the appreciation of individual integration of individual integration.

eigners and to the selfish attitude of certain interests which are wont to argue that anything interfering with made to obtain annexation and ognizing that through the acquire-int of a reciprocity treaty with the died States he could best suit his roose, put forth a successful and though the tariff change made by the country in general although, in reality, the welfare of the country and especially of its consumers may be greatly of its consumers and of its consumers are constructed in the profits must be projudical to the country in general although their profits must be projudical to the country in general although their profits must be projudical to the country in general although their profits must be projudical to the country in general although their profits must be projudical to the country in ge their profits must be prejudicial to the country in general although, in reality, the welfare of the country and essumers are commonly relegated to the background while in the foreground

ent. They raised the objection, afterwards to become stronger, that the
lowing the adoption of the Reciprocity
markets of Canada were not equivalent to those of the United States its negotiation. It is not necessary to
and also demanded certain concessions
weary the reader with a minute acand also demanded certain concessions
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Canada, because she increased her tarNevertheless, although it is a fact litcount of the legislative and diplomatic
Canada, because she increased her tarNevertheless, although it is a fact litcount of the British press a
count of the British press a entered to become stronger, that the markets of Canada were not equivalent to those of the United States and also demanded certain concessions and also demanded certain concessions from Canada, particularly that America could not be ignored. These questions, of course, involved the interests of the maritime provinces much more thon those of Canada proper, and arose of the Maritine provinces much more thon those of Canada proper, and arose of the maritime provinces much more than the United States wanted various at the United States wanted various at the United States and the Canada and no doubt our manufacturers anticipated the development of the Canada and no doubt our manufacturers anticipated the development of the Canada and profitisele trade to the conclusion that the United States wanted various and the Canada and profitisele trade the warm of the Canada and the Canada raised dupton the Canada and the according to certain writers, not being with Canada under duties no higher above reproach, they overcame the opposition of the Democratic majority in the Senate and successfully paved it is on imports through her tariff of the way for the adoption of the treaty. It was approved by President Pierce making important internal improve-on August 5th, 1854, and following his proclamation promulgating the treaty or very desirable for the development of the resources of the provinces. Can-als and railroads were built and im-The treaty continued in operation for and in the navigation of the St. Law-leven years and two months, or uncleven years are not to be a second years. treaty been made under normal or these works was as much political as nearly normal conditions we could commercial, "the desire of the Canadiudge of its merits much better than ian statesmen having been to consoliit is possible to judge of them under date the separate provinces and by an the abnormal, even violently disturb- increase in the material wealth of the ing conditions that existed during the people to remove all discontent, which major part of the period. The crisis from the situation of the country, so or "panic" of 1857 unsettled business easily developed into a desire for anto a marked extent in the United nexation to the United States." Mr.

from the increasing hostility between iffs of 1846 and 1857 with the Canadian the North and the South on account of the slavery question.

The most important deduction to be soundly made from the statistics covering the working of the treaty is that under the favorable years of the treaty, I meaning by favorable years those which were not disturbed by the business crisis and actual warfare. to the direct effect of the treaty itself.

(For an exhaustive presentation and discussion of the relevant statistics, see the valuable pamphlet entitled "The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada of 1854," written by Frederick E. Haynes, Ph. D., and published by the American Economic Association.)

Were at least 25 per cent, higher than the corresponding rates of the Canadatof Mr. Haynes again, I find that he admits that the complaint of the Americans might have had a doubtful justification before the outbreak of the Civil War, while the tariff of 1857 was in force, but he adds. into existence. Even under the tariff of 1857 the tariff rate of the United States upon cotton and woolen goods was 24 per cent., 4 per cent, higher than the Canadian duty under the tar-

iff of 1859."

and difficult. Wide prejudice still ex-ists against a foreigner just because he is a foreigner and because his in-terests are supposed to be opposed to ours, and, it must be recollected, this prejudice, founded in ignorance and nourished by ignorance, was once very strong, not comparatively mild, as it is in this day of enlightenment when the way of commercial sacrifice for is in this day of enlightenment when a population more heterogenous than formerly, due to the emigration of people from many countries, occupies the drance to enlightened and friendly re-United States and when a greater and lations between the inhabitants of difmore intimate relationship with other nations exists because of wonderfully changed conditions with which every moderately informed person is well acquainted. The felling toward England had not been improved by two wars with her, that of the Revolution extent, as has been pointed out, much more wars it apparent in the rollifed. extent, as has been pointed out, much more was it apparent in the political complications which arose between Engiand and the United States at the time of the Civil War and in which Canada was involved as a third party whose political affiliations, of course, drew her to Great Britain but whose commercial interests, on the other hand, urgently demanded maintenance of friendly relations with the great doubtedly be raised to approximately

of friendly relations with the great country lying just south of her. Can-ada may indeed be regarded as the tically destroy commerce between the unfortunate victim of circumstances which she was helpless to control. She wanted the treaty continued, for, tion to this country for the purpose of securing an extension of the treaty, if possible. The delegates arrived in Washington on January 24, 1866, and remained until February 6th.

their efforts were in vain. international trade and substituted the high tariffs and high tariffs and high tariffs and high tariffs and high tariffs are the rule rather than the exception at the present day. Big standing armies and high tariffs are two of the leading burdens under two of the leading burdens under two of the leading burdens under still less limitation on in 1849 their Partiament the Reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material less limitation on the claim that a certain industry or a few industries will be harmed or benefited if duties are made different than they are now. Certainly the reciprocity treaty with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the "Alabert Partiament the Reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the "Alabert Partiament the Reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the "Alabert Partiament at providing for reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the "Alabert Partiament at two countries. The providing for reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the "Alabert Partiament at two countries. The providing for reciprocity Treafy with Canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the canada was helpful to the great material recommendation of the canada will be harmed or benefited if duties will be harmed or bene I gather from the evidence that both

forcibly felt, although they may real- conclusive that the United States ofthat they have much at stake.

The leading and strongest objection of the war that the interests of England by the opponents of the treaty land must be with the South or the was to the so-called "violation of the Confederate States because the Brit-

> have been given a good, thorough trial under normal conditions. As it was, its operation was greatly disturbed by untoward and unusual circumstances and was not extended far enough un der normal and favorable conditions for a clear and satisfactory demonstration of what it could do. SINCE THE ABROGATION OF THE

TREATY. Within a year we have heard a good deal said about the advisability of trying to negotiate another reciprocity treaty with Canada and the subject promises to become one of paramount importance, at least in New England; but for many years after the abrogation of the treaty there was little to encourage the hope that liberal trade arrangements with Canada would be resumed. To be sure, there were made toward them numerous attempts emanating chiefly from the Canadians and finally to some extent from the United States; but these attempts, not being backed by a powerful public sen-timent, attracted very little attention and soon languished or became abor-

In the winter of 1897, the year in

ians made their last serious effort to bring about a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. From "The Cyclopedic Review of Current History," Vol. VII, 1897, pages 174-175, under the head "The Dominion Parliament." I quote as follows:

"The liberal hopes for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States on the basis of mutual concessions have been for the present abandoned. The tendency of fiscal policy in the United States, as embodied in the Dingley bill, promises no relief to Canadian trade. ians made their last serious effort to promises no relief to Canadian trade. Consequently the remissions to be made in Canadian rates will be granted as far as possible to goods of which the principal import is from Great

Britain. Canada will look elsewhere than across her southern border for a market for her goods, and will pos-sibly retaliate by discriminating against American products. against American products.

"In accordance with the policy of the liberals, overtures were made by Canada, looking to a reciprocity arrangement; but they met with no encouragement. Early in February Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of Marine and Fisheries, visited Washington to confer with the Republican leaders on the matter. They had been preceded in January by Messrs. Charlton and Farrar in an umofficial capacity."

It is interesting to notice that the repulse which the overtures from Canada received from the United States induced the Dominion government to retaliate by discriminating against American products through the enactment of the Preferential British Tariff

American products through the enactment of the Preferential British Tariff of 1897. Under this tariff duties on imports from the United Kingdom and not a few of its colonies were reduced 12 per cent. In 1898 this reduction was increased to 25 per cent. and in 1900 to 331-3 per cent., and has been continued at the latter rate to the present day. Nevertheless, in spite of the handicap of this preferential tariff, the exports of the United States to Canada have steadily and gratifyingly Canada have steadily and gratifyingly grown as can be learned from the sta-tistics that appear in a statement sent-out from Washington, D. C., in De-cember, 1904, by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bu-reau of Statistics. The figures are impressive. They show the size, im-portance and great increase in the trade between the two countries, the significant balance of trade in favor of the United States, and the very note-Commerce and Labor, through its Buworthy fact that during the operation of the preferential tariff the share which the United States supplies of the total imports into Canada has grown more rapidly than that of the United Kingdom, favored though it has been by a special and considerable

It is natural that contiguous coun tries should trade with each other more than they do with distant coun-tries and the strength and persistency of this natural tendency are strikingly seeen in the commercial relations of Canada and the United States. Not-withstanding high protective and pref-erential tariffs, jealousies, narrow-mindedness, selfishness, stupidity, in a word, various kinds of discourage-ments and drawbacks, the natural tendencies of trade have moved forward in their indomitable, inevitable course, The goal is freedom from tariff and all other artificial shackles which prevent men and nations from dealing in the manner which, broadly considered the manner which, broadly considered, is the most advantageous to them all. The student of history, of government, of economics, of sociology, would, indeed, be discouraged, did he not reach the cheerful conclusion that through the toil, the misery, the injustice, the mistakes, the reactions, the painfully slow empress of the ages, the power slow progress of the ages, the power of natural and moral law is never overcome and ever works unconquered

toward what is better.

The attitude of Canada during the period of which I have written was one which an unprejudiced spectator would praise. She excelled the United States in efforts to bring about reciprosity and she did not wish the procity and she did not wish the treaty of 1854 to be abrogated. After its abrogation she favored the estab-lishment of closer and broader rela-tions withthi s country until her over-tures in 1897 were opposed by our government in such a manner that she became offended, if not disgusted. and soon after retaliated by adopting the preferential duties which discriminated against the United States. We cannot particularly blame her, seemingly we cannot blame her at all; and now we should pause be-fore seeking to provoke her further and consider that she has it in her power to do us yet more injury. In the Review of Reviews, October num-

doubtedly be raised to approximately the level of our own, which will prac-

It is a time when we should exer

cise calm judgment, for the condi-tions are now so rapidly changing that far-seeing men recognize that we shall soon need more liberal trade arrange-ments with Canada more than she will need them with us.

her present prosperous condition, Can-ada is in a rather independent mood just now. At the sixth annual banon November 28, 1904, George E. Fos ter, M. P., from North Ontario, said:
"Before I came to the banquet I
was told that I would be expected to speak on reciprocity. What is absolutely a dead question with us is very much slive with you. During my term of service with the Conservative During my party and while a member of the Canadian government, I made two or three pilgrimages to Washington and begged your senators and representa-tives to grant us reciprocial trade re-lations. I failed in my mission every time. And now that the Caection is dead with us it has been raised from its grave by some of you Americans. Canada may be trusted to work out her own salvation without the aid of any reciprocal treaty with the United

Such is the discouraging attitude of Canada at the very time when many people in New England as well as millers in the Northwest who desire favor putting our commerce Canada on a more liberas basis the Eastern States the case is succinctly stated by the New York

"In New England the revolt against the burdens of the present tariff system is more formidable because it is based on practical and immediate in erest. That section of the country wishes to buy of Canada. It need fuel and iron and lumber and wood pulp and other materials and requi-sites of manufactures, and it is fined heavily if it seeks them in Canadian markets, where they can be had in exhaustless quantities and at relative-West with the movement of population and the development of the ture growth in prosperity unquestionably depends on the ability to get materials and fuel at low cost. Hence the increasing earnestness of its business men for the reduction of duties either directly or by reciprocity. interests are practically the same those of all the seaboard states." William L. Douglass, the new gov-ernor of Massachusetts, in his recent inaugural address, set forth cogent reasons why Massachusetts should re-ceive the aid to be derived from a

It is reported that the farmers and merchants of Canada are quite strong-ly in favor of negotiating a reciproci-ty treaty with the United States. On the other hand, the manufacturers and politicians do not want it. No doubt if the question were made a leading issue there would also be a divided sentiment in the United States; for selfish and personal interests are so much involved in all tariff matters that it is impossible to get up any tariff plan for benefit in the broadest sense that will not be bitterly fought by some. The present situation is not as encouraging as it might be; but we can hope and believe that in time the

sultable reciprocity treaty with Cana-

Mindful of the rebuffs she has re-ceived from the United States and of tries than the present one. To this end let careful consideration be given the following weighty words Goldwin Smith:

"Let any one scan the economical map of the North American continent with its adjacent waters, mark northern zone abound in minerals, bituminous coal, in lumber, in fish, as well as in special farm products, brought in the north to hardler per-fection, of all of which the southern people have need; then let him look to its southern regions, the natural products of which, as well as the manufactures produced in its wealthy cen-tres of industry, are needed by the pocpie of the northers zone; he will see that the continent is an economic whole, and that is you austoms line athwart it and try to sever its members from each other, is to wage a desperate war against nature."

J. A. BOLLES. NOTE.-In the preparation of this article I am largely and particularly indebted for statistics and facts to the valuable pamphlet entitled "The Revaluable pamphiet entitled "The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada of 1854," by Frederick E. Haynes, Ph.D., I am also indebted for not a little useful information to the work called "Reciprocity," by Laughlin and Willis I have also consulted a number of public documents bitteries paragraphs. lic documents, histories, newspaper ar-ticles and other means for reference; and I have selected, condensed, arranged and combined, and have added ranged and combined, and have added new thought in such a manner that I trust I have presented the subject of reciprocity and our commercial rela-tions with Canada in a way a good deal new and different from what it his been presented elsewhere.
In considering facts and statistics

the reader must bear in mind that Can. ada as now constituted includes a far ada as now constituted includes a far greater area of territory than the country known as Canada previous to 1867. In that year the British North American Act went into force and provided for the voluntary union of the whole British North America into one legislative confederation, under the name of the Dominion of Canada; and most, if not all, of the old separate provinces now belong to the confed

GILBERT RE-ELECTED

Danbury Republican Mayor Wins by 45 Votes; One Democrat in.

Danbury, March 30.-William C. Gilbert was re-elected mayor by the Republicans here yesterday, defeating his Democratic opponent, M. J. Cunningham, by 45 votes. The only Democrat elected was D. V. Height, city tr.asurer. The board of aldermen now stands solidly Republican and the council three Republicans and one Democrat. There were about 3,500 votes, which is large. which is large.

Priotas, Sonora, Mexico, March 30.— Five bandits, three ranchmen and a Rurale were killed in a battle between renegade Indians and the troops in the hill district northeast of Pasqueria on the Chepau river. The band had been attacking and robbing lone m ners and ranchmen. It was said the leader of the bandits was fatally wounded majority of our people can be educat-e dto see that a liberal commercial the bandits was fatally wounded.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Charter and has been made its infancy.

Sonal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. and has been made under his per-Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment

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